

Oxford Democrat.

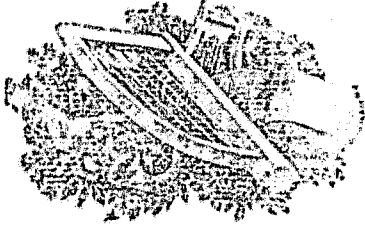
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COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.



POETRY.

[New England Magazine.]
LAMENT.

"The part of spirit
Knoweth not our sorrows." Answereth not
Its blessings to our tears. [Maturin.]

The circle is broken—our seat is forsaken—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With the spirit of gladness, or darken with ill.
Weep—lonely and lovely are slumbering now
The light of her glances—the pride of her brow—
Weep—sally and long shall we listen in vain
To catch the soft tones of her welcome again.
Give our tears to the dead—for humanity's claim,
From silence and darkness is ever the same.
The hope of that world, whose existence is bliss,
May not stifle the tears of the mourners of this.
For O! if one glance the fixed spirit may throw
On the scene of its troubled probation below,
Than the glare of the martyr—the pride of the dead—
To that glance will be dearer the tears which we shed.
O! who can forget the rich light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while;
The eye's deep enchantment, dark, dream-like and
clear,
In the glow of its gladness the shade of its tear?
And the charm of its features—while over the whole,
Played the hues of the heart and the sunshine of soul;
And the tone of her voice, like the music which seems
Breathed softly and faint in the ears of our dreams?
But, holier and dearer, our memories hold
Those treasures of feelings more precious than gold;
The love and the friendship—the pity which gave
Fresh hope to the living, and wreaths to the grave.
The heart, ever open to charity's claim,
Unmoved in its duty by censure or shame;
While vainly, alike on her eye and her ear,
Fell the scorn of the heartless, the jesting and jeer.
How true to our hearts was the beautiful sleeper!
A smile for the joyful—a tear for the weeper.
Yet ever more prompt, whether mournful or gay,
With warnings in love to the passing away.
For, though spotless herself, she could sorrow for them,
Who sulked with evil the spirit's pure gem;
And a sigh or a tear could the erring reprove,
Yet the sting of rebuke was tempered with love.
As a cloud of the sunset soon melting in heaven,
As the star which is lost when the daylight is given,
As a glad dream of slumber which awakens to bliss,
She has passed to the world of the holy, from this.
She hath passed—but, O! sweet, as the floweret shall
blow,
From her last lowly dwelling—the dust of the tomb—
The charm of her memory, as heaven's own breath,
Shall rise, like an incense, from darkness and death.

A CRAFTY ADVOCATE.

There was, about forty years since, in Dublin, a low Newgate solicitor, of the name of Timothy Brecknock, who rescued a robber from the gallows by a most extraordinary maneuver. The robbery had been perpetrated on the highway, about midnight, when the moon was at the full, and shone almost as clearly as the sun when half an hour high. The robber was taken. The gentleman who was robbed, and his servant, both positively swore to his identity and he appeared doomed, inevitably, to the gallows. In this extremity, he sent to Brecknock, who interrogated him as to his guilt, of which he made a confession. Brecknock asked him how much money he had! He said, "Thirty pounds." "Let me have it," says Brecknock, "and I will cheat the gallows of its due." Accordingly he got the money, and employed a printer to print the leaf of an almanac for the month in question, and the one on the back of it. In the former he put off the rising of the moon till three o'clock in the morning. He had a number of the almanacs done up with this leaf introduced, and went to the house in the neighborhood of the court, asking, under some plausible pretence, for the almanac, and exchanging his edition for them, lest the fraud should be detected by comparison when the trial came on. Brecknock let the crown lawyers exhaust their eloquence, and when every person in court presumed it to be a lost case, he expatiated on the effect of panic in dazzling the faculties and confounding the judgment, and appealing to the court, whether there ever was a stronger case than the present. "Must," he observed, "have been as dark as pitch as the moon did not rise for three hours afterward; yet the panic made the witness suppose it was clear light, whereas they could not see half a yard before them." Other almanacs were sent for, lest there might be some

error in the one produced. They all corresponded; the witnesses were confounded; the judge gave a favorable charge, and the criminal was acquitted.

But Brecknock, although he had the skill, or rather the craft, to cheat the gallows in this instance, could not do as much for himself. He was an accessory to murder, committed by a notorious character of the name of Fitzgerald. Both were found guilty and in spite of the influence exerted by the friends of the latter, he and his accomplice were hanged. So powerful and so numerous were the friends and partisans of Fitzgerald, that a large body of soldiers, three or four hundred in number, was paraded to prevent a rescue.

This Fitzgerald was, unless my memory deceives me, the great duellist who was so hit off as "fighting Fitzgerald," in a London periodical—who killed about a dozen individuals—and of whom some French prince said, his adventures ought to be bound up with those of "Jack the Giant-killer."—[Knickerbocker.]

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES. A French author says, "When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

A MOTHER'S INSTRUCTION.

The following quotation from an Address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, should be laid in the heart of every mother.

We are often asked, "What kind of boys do you want?" To this question the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths, thus instilled, live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indelible. They furnish the mind with chords which in later life extend far to vibrate to the touch of faithful exhortation. They are an inextinguishable spark, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety.—The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and vigilant mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue. While on the other hand, we should deem it an act of temerity equally hopeless and pernicious, to become responsible for youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other associations than those of apathy to religion and devotedness of apathy to the character and frivolities of the world.

[Flushing Journal.]

Two bears of large size were killed in Westmoreland county, Penn. a few days since. The Greensburg Republican states that a child who had wandered a short distance from his home, in the neighborhood of the Kishiminetas river, was rescued a few days since from certain death by one of these animals, by a man who happened to be near the scene, at the risk of his own safety. Bruin being loitered in the attempt, directed his steps to some pigs hard by, one of which soon fell a prey to its ravages. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

Princess Anne, Md, Sept. 9, 1834.

A MAMMOTH TURTLE.—An uncommon turtle was taken on Friday, in Wisconsin river, a few miles below Harris' Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed, by gentlemen who have seen it, that it will weigh nearly 1500 lbs. It measures between six and eight feet in length, and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for his turtle-ship, as he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epicures at Baltimore.

[Village Record.]

The Boston and Worcester Railroad will be opened to Hopkinton (N. H.) this day, upon which occasion, the Directors and a few invited guests will partake of a collation at the Unionville Temperance Hotel, which will be opened on that day, by Capt. J. Stone. A caution in the shape and form of a guide board, admonishing travelers to beware of the engine, is about to be erected at Newton, where an accident recently happened to Mr. Hard.—Boston Statesman of Sept. 20th.

Scandalous Outrage. Last night, about 12 o'clock, four persons made an attack on the dwelling house of Mrs. Blanchard, in Battery street, and demanded to see one Mrs. Miller. They were told that no such person resided there, but they persisted, and said they would come in. They then forced the gate and front door of the house, and went up stairs to a chamber where two ladies were sleeping, and were attempting to burst in the door, when the

cry of "murder," raised by the inmates, had aroused some of the neighbors, and the villains fled. There were a number of females in the house, who were at the time unprotected and defenceless. They were excessively alarmed, and one of them fainted, through fear. What could have been the object of the scoundrels cannot be determined. It may be believed, however, that they intended to commit personal violence, but were mistaken in the residence of its object.—Boston Trans.

VERMONT.

The recent balloting in this State seems to have been a failure all around. Or, in other words, no one of the parties that divide that State has triumphed over all others. They have effected no choice of Governor, Lt. Governor, or State Treasurer. And out of five Congressional Districts, but one has effected a choice, viz. the second, where Mr. Slade is elected. There is a fair prospect of the election of Gen. Fletcher, the Democratic candidate in the 5th district. He is 900 ahead of his strongest opponent (there are two opposing candidates) and a plurality elects upon a trifling total. This will make up the loss of Cavenaugh in Maine; so that the New England Democratic delegation in Congress will not be diminished, but materially increased, except in the Senate.

We perceive that the Federal papers in this State are proclaiming the election of their candidates for the Senate from this county—Messrs. Wilson and Johnson. We would advise them not to cry victory before they get out of the woods. We can assure them that Messrs. Wilson and Johnson are not elected, and what is better still, never will be. Mark that.

The footing of the votes of Somerset county in our last week's paper was incorrect. It ought to have stood thus—

	For	3227	Sprague.	3249
To which add				
Cambridge,	18		21	14
Shirley,	24		00	
	3269		3270	

And it will be seen that the votes are relatively the same—or bear the same proportion to each other. There were some mistakes also in relation to the scattering. As near as we can ascertain the scattering votes in this county amount to about 100. The votes for Senators are probably not materially different from those for Governor. In the town of Abbot, however one of our Senatorial candidates received 20 more votes than Mr. Dunlap. This places him ahead of either of the Federal candidates, provided we have received correct or nearly correct returns. We perceive that the Journal of last week gives Mr. Sprague a majority of 50, exclusive of the scattering, in St. Albans. The returns which we have received gives him but 25. Our return from Salem do not agree with those of the Journal. That paper gives Mr. Sprague 40 majority, while ours give him but 24. We know not which account is correct.—[S. Sentinel]

THE BANK PARTY IN CONGRESS.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from Hon. Isaac Hill, written about the close of the last session of Congress, to the Democratic Republicans of Concord, N. H. We invite attention to the extracts which follow, and which show us in a clear light some of the prominent movements of the Bank's attorneys in Congress. Now that excitement is past, let candid men say, if they can, that this exposition is untrue—let them, if they can, approve the unprincipled course of the majority of the Senate.—Ag.

EXTRACTS.

The Bank's power in Congress. Its object, and the means used to accomplish it.

"This Bank of the U. S. ever since its application for re-charter, made at the first session of the last Congress, has been identified with the existence of a political party. As the party has done every thing for the Bank, so has the Bank put forth its whole strength in support of the party. Its operations and partnership with members of Congress, seem scarcely to have been recognized. It has been the most astute and successful of all the Bank's efforts to get the floor of either House of Congress, and to continue to be the paid servants and attorneys of the Bank; it is well known that others, some of whom have not only misrepresented the wishes of their constituents, who have changed their ground, and become bank advocates, have had such bank accommodations as were denied to those who were not partisans and friends of the Bank. In the whole course of legislation in the affairs of the Bank, a majority of the Senate of the U. States has been disposed without hesitancy to vote whatever the Bank asked. When the act of re-charter passed two years ago, it is a matter of notoriety, that Nicholas Biddle stood by in the Capitol; and whatever modification or change was conceded by him—and all the concessions in that bill were the merest trifles—were at the moment adopted; and whatever he was disinclined to receive, was as readily rejected.

"Little, very little business of magnitude for the benefit of the country has been done by Congress at the session which is now about closing. The bitter contest that has been kept up during the greater part of seven months, has prevented the transaction of the usual business. This contest has been a struggle to ascertain whether the Bank or the People shall rule.

"Although the leaders of the opposition voluntarily placed the last Presidential election on the ground of Bank or no Bank, and were beaten by a large majority, it was nevertheless soon apparent, that though the Bank was routed, horse, foot and dragoons, the Bank was determined not to stay beat. The desperate resolution, in the course of a few months, seeing how faithfully a majority of both branches of Congress adhered to it after the rebuke of the People, was formed, to force a recharter through the pecuniary distress the Bank might bring on the People. The deposits of the public money were directed to be withheld full two months before this session of Congress commenced; and six weeks previous to that order, the Bank had passed its famous resolution, cutting up the system of exchange between the great commercial marts at distant points of the Union. Yet up to that time no pecuniary distress had anywhere been felt. Although not felt, it has since become abundantly evident, that Nicholas Biddle knew very well how it might be produced. He knew about this time, from the change in the tariff, a double amount of duties must necessarily be paid. He had only to direct the curtailment of the bank debts, to produce the desirable scarcity of money; and in curtailing himself, he well knew how to compel the local banks to curtail too. The money which he drew in furnished him with the means of draining the last dollar of specie from the local banks. One simple circumstance goes to prove abundantly, that he premeditated the distress; and that is, his refusal, when the alarm was first raised, to enter into any arrangement with the local banks, by which the usual accommodations might be continued. It is vain at this day, to say that the U. S. Bank was obliged to make curtailments to the extent and at the time it did—for beyond six millions of specie, on the confession of Mr. Biddle himself, its ten or twelve millions was entire surplusage.

"Mr. Biddle had seen panics before—he had been informed how panics were raised and allayed in England; and the means of raising a panic here were soon put in operation. It was all the time remarkable to see how the bank and the opposition members of Congress played into each other's hands. Was any portion of the country in the vicinity of a bank, in a state of prosperity, that should be worthy of mentioning on the floor of either house, the distress in that portion was instantly predicted, and the bank immediately proceeds in curtailments so as to make money scarce. While the Bank is making a run upon the local banks in the State of New York, a furious onset upon the credit of those banks is made and kept up for weeks by the leaders of the bank party in the Senate. When it becomes necessary to produce the greatest effect on Congress, orders come from Mr. Biddle to collect the balances in his favor from the local banks in the District of Columbia; and four of those banks, 'amicably if they can, forcibly if they must,' close their doors, and refuse to meet their obligations.—To operate on the elections, after one or more banks at Baltimore, which have been rotten at the foundation for years have stopped, stories manufactured by members of Congress at this point, are sent through western Virginia, at the moment the elections are taking place, that the principal bank of that State had also suspended payments. This story is believed just so long and no longer than is necessary to produce the desired effect."

"The history of the Senate for the session now about to be closed, would present but little variety; tell what took place on one day and you have a good idea of what has generally occurred on each and every day. There has been a continued effort to create and keep up excitement among the people—a constant attempt to 'fan the embers.' The principal and most efficient panic makers, have been a Senator from Kentucky, and a Senator from Massachusetts. Never did attorneys in any cause labor more zealously for their clients, than these gentlemen have labored for the bank of the United States; if the tide has been measured by the extent of the exertion, the gentlemen must have received quite as large amounts as the most eminent counsellors have received in any service; if their only incentive to action was what they believed to be the public good, then must the gentlemen be a vast deal more disinterested than the public had ever supposed them to be. But not those Senators alone should claim the exclusive credit; there are others who have had no less zeal, although the most of them have fallen short of their ability. The Senators from Maine, New Jersey and Ohio, who have refused to be instructed by their respective State Legislatures, have advocated the cause of the bank with scarcely less zeal than the two gentlemen before named.—Other Senators have convinced all lookers on, that 'no consummation was more devoutly to be wished' than that the Bank should triumph over its enemies.

"The great effort in the Senate seems constantly to have been directed to the operation upon public opinion. The party acting in opposition has always found that it always flourished better when the people were in distress, than when they were in a state of prosperity; and accordingly it was the interest of the party, the more effectually to operate for itself and for the bank, to create as much distress as possible, and to magnify that distress as far beyond the reality as those restrained by no other scruples than policy would dictate, might dare go. The effort, aided by the operations of the bank itself, has been in a degree successful. Panics have been got up. Party spirit has partially succeeded in creating the impression that it was the change of the deposits and not the premeditated designs of the Bank that produced this difficulty—when it is most evident that at any time under a highly extended credit system of business, the bank might cause just such a degree of pecuniary suffering in the commercial community as it should choose to inflict."

The post office Department. Machinery of Investigating Committees.

"The Post Office committee, consisting of three opposition and two administration men, two of the former of whom, at least, were known to be most embittered partisans, and the department itself, was manifestly so packed and arranged, as to be able, in the present known condition of the department, to throw about it suspicions not simply of imprudent management in its fiscal concerns, but of profligacy, and even of fraud. All this was evidently premeditated for political effect. After several months of secret and ex-parte scrutiny, in which the committee brought to their aid two persons who had been dismissed from the department, to hunt up discrepancies and irregularities, it is remarkable that in every case where an opportunity has been given, a satisfactory explanation has been made; that all charges of corruption and political favoritism have been amply rebutted. I do not doubt a triumphant defence against the corruption and fraud which have been charged on him by a majority of the committee. It is, however, certainly the fault of the department that it has been obliged to borrow money, and is still behind in its payments; it has by law no authority to borrow money. The necessity of the case can only be pleaded in justification.—The greatly extended facilities and improvements to the mails in every section of the country, (which facilities have been urged on the department by many of the members of Congress,) and the allowances made to contractors for these facilities and improvements, have gradually advanced upon the receipts until it hath become apparent that the department could not go on without borrowing money.

"It is complained of the post Master General, that he did not at once inform Congress of the necessities of the department, as soon as he ascertained it. May be answered, that he never considered the department in that condition that it would not be able to extricate itself, without the aid of Congress. And now that all the facts have been ascertained, and Congress have been in session seven months, what has the Committee of the Senate done to aid the department in that condition that it would not be able to extricate itself, without the aid of Congress. And now that all the facts have been ascertained, and Congress have been in session seven months, what has the Committee of the Senate done to aid the department? Far from assisting, that Committee has thrown every embarrassment in its way—it has decelerated the credit of the department, and taken those measures which, if it were possible, would at once stop every mail in the United States. There is no doubt in my mind, that the department will go on, even though it shall be subject during the recess of Congress to the inquiry of the Committee and of the discarded gentleman who the Committee has called to its aid. The department has no other alternative, but to curtail its facilities and improvements, but to curtail its facilities and improvements has in every part of the country. Let the improvements be placed back to the point where they stood two years ago; and the surplus in one year's time, will probably equal the whole present amount of deficiency. It has been hinted that the Post Master General will resort to this retrenchment as the sure way of establishing the credit of the department. I would myself be much better satisfied to see the credit and character of the department re-established in this way, than to see itself, like the luckless city of Washington, which has become bankrupt from relying on Treasury paper, or like those 'great national works,' the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, or Cumberland road, who ask millions of the public to be able to go on at all; I would be better satisfied to see the department relying on itself, even if it restricted its accommodations, than to see it hereafter become the miserable dependent on the public treasury; obliged to beg annually from Congress an appropriation for its existence.

"It is true the department has not been well treated by Congress, and especially by the opposition ascendant in the Senate, whose Committee it has now to encounter as well in the recess as during the sitting of Congress. The

SAN MARINO.

There are few political phenomena more curious than those which are presented by the tiny republic of San Marino, with a population of seven thousand, and a territory of two leagues square, flourishing for centuries on the very crater of despotism. During the wars of the middle ages, it was protected by its insignificance from the calamities which overwhelmed its neighbors; and more recently, it was preserved from the disasters of a greater revolution, by the time-taught wisdom of its rulers. When Bonaparte became the conqueror of Italy, he despatched a deputation to his brother republicans of San Marino, with a present of several pieces of cannon, and an offer to augment their territory. The shrewd republicans thanked him for the cannon, but declined the present of the territory, not caring to be at the expense of external warfare to protect it. This republic is now an asylum for all who are proscribed, and who are proscribed to abstain from political controversy, and to keep the peace as the price of their protection. Its citizens are extremely jealous of their reputation in this respect, and do not hesitate to take summary vengeance on all who speak of it too lightly. Towards the close of the last century, an inhabitant of Rimini imprudently declared that the republic was a mere place of refuge for thieves and vagabonds: whereupon it was solemnly ordained by the council of sixty, that the slanderer, and all who bore his name, should be forever excluded from their territory. After a lapse of thirty years, it chanced that a traveler, who, with his family, found shelter from a violent storm in the hut of a peasant of Seravalle, in the course of conversation, addressed his wife as "Signora Bava." No sooner was the odious name pronounced, than the peasant summarily ejected the whole company from his door, according to the law in behalf made and provided.

The constitution of this little state, like that of some larger ones, has been harshly dealt with by men in power, and the government is little better than an aristocracy. The popular assembly, or Arengo, is now called together only on extraordinary occasions; the real power residing in what is called the council of sixty, though it really consists of only forty members, and those the wealthiest citizens. When the Arengo is to be convened, notice is given by a bell, which is distinctly heard throughout the whole republic; and it is provided by an ancient law, that whoever disobeys the summons, shall pay a fine of one penny, to be rigidly exacted without any mitigation. The council of sixty choose the persons, from whom two captains, one for the town, the other for the country, are elected by lot. These persons hold their offices for six months, and are afterwards ineligible for a term of three years. With them is associated a commissary, who is constituted the judge in all matters, civil or criminal. Next to these in dignity are the school master and physician. It is provided, that the physician and the commissary shall be elected for three years, and shall not be a citizen of the republic. The former is also required to keep a horse, that their captains have, thus far, taken the public chest under their exclusive care, or undertaken to nullify the legislature with a veto.

[Boston Patriot.]

Original Anecdote.—A gentleman found that a species of vegetables, called onions, were in the constant habit of disappearing from his garden without any assignable cause, except the agency of a little negro of his. He accordingly applied the tickle very plentifully to the supposed delinquent, notwithstanding his lamentable protestations of innocence. A day or two afterwards he was surprised at the entrance of the negro into his room, preceded by a formidable stench, and bearing in his arms a certain gray animal, known commonly as a polecat. "I told you, whip me for nothing. Here 'em what steal he ingum. Dont you smell he brel."

A Careful Soldier.—A new recruit coming into action, followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breach of his gun on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw the charge. One of his comrades observing him, sang out, "Jim why don't you fire, and let 'em have it, boy?"—"Because," replied Jim, "I don't dare to, I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out."

Bowel Complaint.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican recommends an infusion of White-oak bark, as an almost certain cure for this dangerous and troublesome complaint. The infusion to be prepared by putting a piece of bark, about the size of a man's hand, into a quart of cold water, and letting it remain until it has changed the color to that of Madeira wine, when it may be used. From a tea to a table spoonful of the preparation may be taken every half hour until the disease is arrested. If necessary to sweeten it, use loaf sugar.

Major Noah, in his last Star gives the following directions for manufacturing a genuine case of Cholera. "Eat two cucumbers, dressed or raw, as you prefer—then take a quart of blackberries, four ears of green corn, four young potatoes mashed—a lobster or a crab—some ice water, and wash the whole down with a quart of buttermilk and you will shortly have a touch of the real thing."

Breach of Marriage Promise.—An action was lately brought by a lady against a gentleman of Littlefield, for not having fulfilled his engagement towards her. The gentleman

pleaded in extenuation the feeble health of the lady, who for two years had been very ill, and the physicians had stated that her recovery was uncertain. The gentlemen then ceased to pay his addresses, and was ultimately married to another. The charge of the Judge was delivered on Friday, and on Saturday a verdict for the defendant was returned.—[Star.]

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be hereafter arrested or committed to prison, on mesne process founded on any contract made or entered into, or on any cause of action which shall have occurred after this Act shall take effect, or on any execution or legal process founded on any such contract or cause of action, except in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any Court, in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into, or cause of action which shall have accrued after this act shall take effect, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, so to vary the form of the Execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of such debtor or debtors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in each County there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, three Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall possess such powers and be subject to such duties as is hereinafter provided in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors in any Execution, issued as aforesaid wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time apply to one of said Commissioners, whose duty it shall be forthwith to furnish each creditor or creditors with a notification to his debtor or debtors under the hand and seal of said Commissioners of Insolvency, which said notification shall be in the form following, to wit:—

STATE OF MAINE.

SEAL.
To the Sheriff of said County of _____ or either of his Deputies, or _____ ss. the Constables of the towns within the said county, or to any or either of them: Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are required to summon and give notice unto A. B. of D. in said county (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before me E. F. Esq. one of the Commissioners of Insolvency for the county aforesaid at my dwelling house in G—, on — the — day of — at — of the clock in the — noon then and there at the solicitation of E. F. of G—, (addition) to disclose the actual state of his business affairs, & of all & every description of property of which he may be the owner or possessor either in severally or in common with others, or in reversion or remainder together with a particular description thereof, and when and with whom the same is in keeping or deposit. And of this Wit, with your doings therein, you are to make a true return unto myself at or before the said — day of —, Dated at B— aforesaid the — day of — in the year of our Lord —.

C. D. Commissioner of Insolvency.
And it shall be the duty of the officer to whom said notification is delivered to make service and return of the same agreeably to the precept, which shall be made by giving an attested copy thereof in hand to said debtor, fourteen days, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of said debtor or twenty one days, at least before the time appointed for said debtor to disclose: for which service the officer shall receive the same fees as is now established by law for the service and return of a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the said debtor being notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear and make disclosure, and to make answer to such interrogations pertinent to the matter in issue, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their Attorney may propound in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justice of the same, or in case said debtor shall appear and comply with the foregoing requisition, all which shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner taking the same, and be signed and sworn to in his presence; and in case it shall appear to said Commissioners from the disclosure of said debtor, and other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such evidence, which shall also be reduced to writing by said Commissioner, that said debtor has not conducted honestly without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment respecting his property; and that said debtor is able to satisfy said Execution, or any part thereof without the aid of property exempt by law from attachment and execution, then and in either case, said it shall further appear to said Commissioner, that the property thus fraudulently concealed and disposed of by said debtor, has, in fact, subsequently, and before the service of the notification, been applied to the payment of the lawful debts of said debtor, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to order said debtor committed, And he shall issue his mittimus accordingly, directed to the keepers of the several Gaols, in their several counties, therein reciting the causes of said commitment, and the amount of debt and costs, for which he stands committed. And it shall

be the duty of the keeper of said Gaol, to receive and keep said debtor, until he shall pay the amount for which he stands committed, together with the costs of commitment, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when the said debtor shall be committed, and it shall not appear in said mittimus, that there was a personal service of the notification made upon the debtor, or that said debtor did appear, the keeper of the gaol shall release said debtor from imprisonment, on said debtor's giving bond with surety or sureties in a sum equal to double the amount for which said debtor stands committed, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of Insolvency, conditional that within thirty days from said debtor's liberation from confinement he will cause his creditor or creditors, his or their Agent or Attorney to be legally served with notice to hear said debtor disclose before one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in the county where said debtor stands committed, as it is provided in this act, and conditional also that said debtor will at the time appointed in said notification appear and make disclosure aforesaid and then there abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioner. Provided that either party may appeal from the decisions of said Commissioner as is provided in other cases in and by this act.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever in any disclosure, made before any Commissioner of Insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the execution debtor shall disclose, describe, and offer to his said creditor or creditors, the estate, real or personal, belonging to said debtor, and offer to said Commissioner, for the benefit of the creditor or creditors, a legal and sufficient transfer of the same and it shall appear to said Commissioner, that said property thus disclosed, described, and offered, is all the property which said debtor is possessed of, not exempted by law, from attachment and execution, and that said debtor has not conducted in the disposition of his property, dishonestly, with collusion, fraud and intentional concealment, as is supposed, in and by the fifth section of this Act, therefore, without the aid of property above described and offered and not exempted by law from attachment and execution; and there be no appeal from such decision, said debtor shall forever after be exempted from any further examination and from making any other disclosure on that execution, or on any other execution issued on the same judgment or on any subsequent judgment founded thereon, under any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner before whom any disclosure shall be had as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn from time to time as the convenience of the parties and impartial justice shall require. And said Commissioners shall keep a true and correct record of their proceedings and preserve all disclosures and such other evidence as there may be in each case, and furnish the parties with true and certified copies of the same, whenever thereunto requested, for which they shall be entitled to receive the same fees therefore, as are allowed by law for like copies in other cases; and said commissioners shall receive for a notification, fifty cents, for a mittimus, one dollar, for a subpoena, ten cents, for each day they shall be employed in receiving a disclosure, three dollars, which, together with the officer's fees for service of process, and the same travel and attendance to parties and their witness, as is now allowed by law, in the trial action, before a Justice of the Peace, shall be taxed for the prevailing party, in the same manner as costs are taxed. And said commissioners shall have power to render judgment, issue execution thereon, accordingly. And said commissioners shall have the same authority to compel the attendance of witnesses as is now possessed by Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That whenever a debtor shall disclose and transfer any property as is provided in and by the seventh sections of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to convert the same into money in the manner he shall judge most beneficial for the parties interested, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of the creditor or creditors for whose use the same was disclosed and transferred—and the residue he shall deliver over to the debtor.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any execution creditor or creditors, or execution debtor who may be aggrieved at the decision of the said Commissioner on any disclosure made as provided by this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden within and for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on each appeal any other evidence relevant to the enquiry, and the party so appealing before such appeal shall be allowed shall recognize with sufficient surety or sureties to the adverse party on a reasonable sum to prosecute his appeal with effect and to pay such costs as may arise in the suits after said appeal, which costs shall be taxed for the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same Court, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon accordingly. And in all such cases a certified copy of the written examination before the Commissioners which it shall be the duty of the party appealing to produce with such evidence as either party may produce at the trial, shall be submitted in the Jury under the direction of the Court, who shall return a special verdict on the premises. And if by such verdict of the Jury it shall appear to said Court that said debtor has fraudulently conducted in the disposition of his property as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, or if it shall appear to said Court from the

verdict aforesaid that said debtor has property or means of payment which he has disclosed, described and offered to said creditor or creditors as is contemplated in the sixth section of this Act, and which is not by law exempted from attachment and execution, it shall be the duty of the Court to do and perform in the premises, what is provided in the fifth section of this Act, to be done and performed by the Commissioners of Insolvency, from whose decision the appeal was had.—And in case it shall appear from the verdict aforesaid, that said debtor has not conducted fraudulently as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, and that he is unable to satisfy said Execution, and that he has no property which he has not disclosed, described and offered as aforesaid, not exempted by law from said attachment and execution, the judgment of said Court shall forever after operate as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, or to make any further disclosure on that execution, or any other execution issued on the same judgment, or any subsequent judgment founded thereon.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, contracted or disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate or any part thereof, directly or indirectly contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no debtor shall hereafter be arrested on mesne process in any action or suit founded on contract which shall be made or entered into or accrue after this Act shall take effect, unless the plaintiff or some other person shall make oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace, that the defendant or defendants named in the process is or are justly indebted to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall moreover make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the State, or remove his or their property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, which oath or affirmation shall be appended to said process, whereupon the said officer, executing the same shall take bail as was provided by the law passed one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, but the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oath or affirmation before the Court in which the said suit or action is instituted in such form as the Court may prescribe. And if the Court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record discharging said bail or surety from his or their suretyship, and said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall recover no costs in their said action.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever the creditor or creditors in any execution shall apply to a Commissioner of Insolvency for the notification to his, or their said debtor agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, and said creditor, or creditors, his or their Attorney, shall make oath before said Commissioner of Insolvency that he, or they, have reason to believe, and do believe that the said debtor is about to leave the State, and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Insolvency, so that the judgment of said Commissioners when obtained, cannot be enforced against said debtor, said Commissioners shall append a certificate of said oath, to said creditor or creditors execution, or executions, and the same shall run against the body of said creditor as heretofore; and said debtor shall be released from imprisonment on giving bond in double the amount of the execution or executions, conditional that said debtor shall appear and make disclosure and abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioners:—Provided, That said debtor shall be first served with notice as provided in the fourth section of this Act before he shall be liable to be arrested on said execution or executions:—And Provided Also, That when said debtor shall be arrested on execution, the Commissioner may enquire into the specifications of said oath, and in case said Commissioner is satisfied that the allegations in said oath are not justified by the facts in the case, he shall discharge the debtor and his sureties, from their bond or suretyship, and said creditor or creditors shall pay the expenses of said debtor's arrest and commitment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That when any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt on mesne process shall give bond to the creditor with one or more sureties approved by the creditors, or one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, said to be in the usual form of bail bonds on mesne process, which bond shall be returned by the keeper of the Gaol to the Court of Justice from the writ issued, the person thus imprisoned shall be released from confinement.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be committed on execution under the provisions of this Act, he may petition the Court of Common Pleas in the County where he is imprisoned for a discharge from his imprisonment, and shall cause the same to be served upon the creditor or creditors named in the Execution upon which he was committed by inhabitants of the State, and if not upon his or their Agent or Attorneys, fourteen days at least, before the term of Court at which his petition shall be presented or entered, and that said petitioner may be fairly heard on his petition, the Court may on the hearing thereof, order him to be brought into Court for that purpose, and upon the hearing of said petition said Court shall have power to continue the same, should they adjudge the same expedient, or

they may proceed to hear the parties touching the subject matter of the petition and discharge the petitioner from his imprisonment upon such terms and conditions as the Court in its discretion may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor committed to prison by virtue of this Act; to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Act passed March eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled 'An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of Honest debtors for Debt, be and the same are hereby repealed.'

The preceding Bill, having been read in both Branches was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the years 1831 and 1832, as follows:—

Description of property with names of owners if known	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value.	Tax for 1831.	Tax for 1832.	Total Tax.
part of 22	4	150	144	142	286	
part of 4	3	30	14	15	29	
Pine plain Meadow lot 1-4 p't	4	125	60	59	119	
53	4	150	72	71	143	
7	5	100	48	48	96	
Meadow	9	150	72	72	144	
26	2	520	248	246	494	
21	21	242	116	114	230	
part of 3	3	100	48	47	95	
Upland do.	2	80	38	38	77	
Pine plain do.	6	200	96	95	191	
Intervale, S. part	19	221	106	104	210	
part of 39	4	30	90	44	87	
part of 43	4	60	200	96	101	
part of 2	3	108	140	68	134	
part of 27	2	270	130	127	257	
Intervale	9	150	72	71	143	
15	5	75	36	35	71	
A lot adjoining Lovell's pond	1	100	48	47	95	
House, barn & lot formerly owned by Moses Bates	1	1000	474	474		
House & barn formerly occupied by Amos ca Wiley	1	200	95	95		
Unimproved land	15	300	142	142		
do. do.	19	196	92	92		
do. do.	20	80	38	38		
Lot & Shop adjoining S. A. Bradley's land	4	15	45	22	44	
part of 4	15	45	22	22	44	
Supposed David Webster	5	14	280	135	133	268
1-4th part of Saw & Crist Mill	1	100	48	47	95	
Pine plain (Codyman lot)	400	600	240	237	477	
Store and lot at the Corner	800	384	379	773		

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges be paid to me, on or before THURSDAY the 27th day of November next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at two o'clock P. M., at my Store, in said Fryeburg, as will discharge the same.

HENRY C. BUSWELL, Collector.

Fryeburg, August 21, 1834.

Commissioner's Notice.

HE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr. late of Fryeburg, hereby give public Notice that six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the fifth day of August, 1834—and we shall be in Session the first Wednesday in October, December, and January, at the house of Widow Mary Russell, in Fryeburg, from ten o'clock A. M. to six P. M.

STEPHEN FARINGTON.

ISAAC FRYE.

Fryeburg, August 29, 1834.

Auction!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises, 75 or 80 acres of land lying in Harding being part of Lot No. 1 in the 17th Range, and being the Farmstead Isaac Bonney now living upon.

Two other pieces of land lying not far distant, and it will be made known where at the time of sale, owned by Sampson Cole.

DANIEL FLETCHER, Guardian of Sampson Cole.

Buckfield, August 25, 1834.

Notice!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of September, one dark colored steer calf one dark colored heifer calf, and one light red steer calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Paris, September 9, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HYATT, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Assignees.

MARTIN GORE,

WM. C. MITCHELL,

Portland, July 21, 1834.

JOB WORK, Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, 1834.

VOLUME 2

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Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 7, 1834.

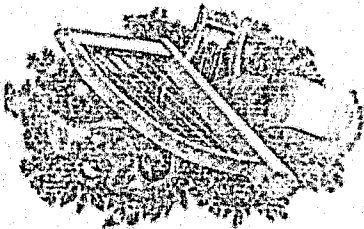
NUMBER 8

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it. Communications, and letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.



POETRY.

[New England Magazine.]
LAMENT.

"The parled spirit
Knoweth not our sorrows! Answereth not
Its blessings to our tears." [Maturin.]

The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With the spirit of gladness, or darken with ill!

Weep—lonely and lovely are slumbering now
The light of her glance—the pride of her brow!
Weep—sadly and long shall we listen in vain
To catch the soft tones of her welcome again.

Give our tears to the dead—for humanity's claim,
From silence and darkness is ever the same.
The hope of that world, whose existence is bliss,
May not stifle the tears of the mourners of this.

For O! if one glance the freed spirit may throw
On the scene of its troubled probation below,
Than the gaze of the marble—the pride of the dead—
To that glance will be dearer the tears which we shed.

O! who can forget the rich light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while;
O'er eyes deep enchantment, dark, dream-like and clear,
In the glow of its gladness the shade of its tear?

And the charm of its features—while over the whole,
Played the hues of the heart and the sunshine of soul;
And the tone of her voice, like the music which seems
Breathed softly and faint in the ears of our dreams!

Dut, holier and dearer, our memories hold
Those treasures of feelings more precious than gold;
The love and the friendship—the pity which gave
Fresh hopes to the living, and wreaths to the grave.

The heart, ever open to charity's claim,
Unmoved from its duty by censure or shame;
White vanity, alike on her eye and her ear,
Fell the scorn of the heartless, the jesting and jeer.

How true to our hearts was the beautiful sleeper!
A smile for the joyful—a tear for the weeper.
Yet ever more prompt, whether mournful or gay,
With warnings in love to the passing away.

For, though spotless herself, she could sorrow for them,
Who sinned with evil the spirit's pure gem;
And a sigh or a tear could the erring reprove,
Yet the sting of rebuke was tempered with love.

As a cloud of the sunset slow melting in heaven,
As the star which is lost when the daylight is given,
As a glad dream of slumber which awakens to bliss,
She has passed to the world of the holy, from this.

She hath passed—but, O! sweet, as the floweret shall
bloom,
From her last lowly dwelling—the dust of the tomb—
The charm of her memory, as heaven's own breath,
Shall rise, like an incense, from darkness and death!

A CRAFTY ADVOCATE.

There was, about forty years since, in Dublin, a low Newgate solicitor, of the name of Timothy Brecknock, who rescued a robber from the gallows by a most extraordinary maneuver. The robbery had been perpetrated on the highway, about midnight, when the moon was at the full, and shone almost as clearly as the sun when half an hour high. The robber was taken. The gentleman who was robbed, and his servant, both positively swore to his identity and he appeared doomed, inevitably, to the gallows. In this extremity, he sent to Brecknock, who interrogated him as to his guilt, of which he made a confession. Brecknock asked him how much money he had? He said, "Thirty pounds." "Let me have it," says Brecknock, "and I will cheat the gallows of its due." Accordingly he got the money, and employed a printer to print the leaf of an almanac for the month in question, and the one on the back of it. In the former he put off the rising of the moon till three o'clock in the morning. He had a number of the almanacs done up with this leaf introduced, and went to the house in the neighbourhood of the court, asking, under some plausible pretence, for the almanac, and exchanging his edition for them, lest the fraud should be detected by comparison when the trial came on. Brecknock let the crown lawyers exhaust their eloquence, and when every person in court presumed it to be a lost case, he expatiated on the effect of panic in dazling the faculties and confounding the judgment, and appealing to the court, whether there ever was a stronger case than the present. "It must," he observed, "have been as dark as pitch; as the moon did not rise for three hours afterward; yet the panic made the witness suppose it was clear light, whereas they could not see half a yard before them." Other almanacs were sent for, lest there might be some

error in the one produced. They all corroborated; the witnesses were confounded; the judge gave a favorable charge, and the criminal was acquitted.

But Brecknock, although he had the skill, or rather the craft, to cheat the gallows in this instance, could not do as much for himself. He was an accessory to murder, committed by a notorious character of the name of Fitzgerald. Both were found guilty and in spite of the influence exerted by the friends of the latter, he and his accomplice were hanged. So powerful and so numerous were the friends and partisans of Fitzgerald, that a large body of soldiers, three or four hundred in number, was paraded to prevent a rescue.

This Fitzgerald was, unless my memory deceives me, the great duellist who was so bit off as 'fighting Fitzgerald,' in a London periodical—who killed about a dozen individuals—and of whom some French prince said, his adventures ought to bound up with those of 'Jack the Giant-killer.'—[Knickerbocker.]

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES. A French author says, "When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

A MOTHER'S INSTRUCTION. The following quotation from an Address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, should be laid in the heart of every mother.

We are often asked, "What kind of boys do you want?" To this question the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths, thus instilled, live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indelible. They furnish the mind with chords which in later life seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are an inextinguishable spark, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety.—The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and vigilant mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue. While on the other hand, we should deem it an act of temerity equally hopeless and presumptuous, to become responsible for youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other associations than those of apathy, to religion and devotedness of apathy to the character and frivolities of the world.

[Flushing Journal.]

Two bears of large size were killed in Westmoreland county, Penn., a few days since. The Greensburg Republican states that a child who had wandered a short distance from his home, in the neighborhood of the Kishiminetas river, was rescued a few days since from certain death by one of these animals, by a man who happened to be near the scene, at the risk of his own safety. Bruin being foiled in the attempt, directed his steps to some pigs hard by, one of which soon fell a prey to its ravages.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

Princess Anne, Md. Sept. 9, 1834. A MAMMOTH TURTLE.—An uncommon turtle was taken on Friday, in Wisconsin river, a few miles below Harris' Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed, by gentlemen who have seen it, that it will weigh nearly 150 lbs. It measures between six and eight feet in length, and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for his tortoise-ship, as he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epicures at Baltimore.

[Village Record.]

The Boston and Worcester Railroad will be opened to Hopkinton (THIS DAY), upon which occasion, the Directors and a few invited guests will partake of a collation at the Unionville Temperance Hotel, which will be occupied on that day, by Capt. J. Stone. A caution in the shape and form of a guide board, admonishing travelers to beware of the engine, is about to be erected at Newton, where the accident recently happened to Mr. Hurd.—Boston Statesman of Sept. 20th.

Scandalous Outrage. Last night, about 12 o'clock, four persons made an attack on the dwelling house of Mrs. Blanchard, in Battery street, and demanded to see one Mrs. Miller. They were told that no such person resided there, but they persisted, and said they would come in. They then forced the gate and front door of the house, and went up stairs to a chamber where two ladies were sleeping, and were attempting to burst in the door, when the

cry of 'murder,' raised by the inmates, had aroused some of the neighbors, and the villains fled. There were a number of females in the house, who were at the time unprotected and defenceless. They were excessively alarmed, and one of them fainted, through fear. What could have been the object of the scoundrels, cannot be determined. It may be believed, however, that they intended to commit personal violence, but were mistaken in the residence of its object.—Boston Trans.

VERMONT.

The recent balloting in this State seems to have been a failure all around. Or, in other words, no one of the parties that divide that State has triumphed over all others. They have effected no choice of Governor, Lt. Governor, or State Treasurer. And out of five Congressional Districts, but one has effected a choice, viz. the second, where Mr. Slade is elected. There is a fair prospect of the election of Gen. Fletcher, the Democratic candidate in the 5th district. He is 900 ahead of his strongest opponent (there are two opposing candidates) and a plurality elects upon a third trial. This will make up the loss of Cavanaugh in Maine; so that the New England Democratic delegation in congress will not be diminished, but materially increased, especially in the Senate.

We perceive that the Federal papers in this State are proclaiming the election of their candidates for the Senate from this county—Messrs. Wilson and Johnson. We would address them not to cry victory before they get out of the woods. We can assure them that Messrs. Wilson and Johnson are not elected, and what is better still, never will be. Mark that.

The footing of the votes of Somerset county in our last week's paper was incorrect. It ought to have stood thus—

	For Dunlap.	Sprague.
To which add	3227	3249
Cambridge,	18	21
Shirley,	24	00
	3269	3270

And it will be seen that the votes are relatively the same—or bear the same proportion to each other. There were some mistakes also in relation to the scattering. As near as we can ascertain the scattering votes in this county amount to about 100. The votes for Senators are probably not materially different from those for Governor. In the town of Abbot, however one of our Senatorial candidates received 29 more votes than Mr. Dunlap. This places him ahead of either of the Federal candidates, provided we have received correct or nearly correct returns. We perceive that the Journal of last week gives Mr. Sprague a majority of 50, exclusive of the scattering, in St. Albans. The returns which we have received gives him but 25. Our return from Salem do not agree with those of the Journal. That paper give Mr. Sprague 40 majority, while ours give him but 24. We know not which account is correct.—[S. Sentinel]

THE BANK PARTY IN CONGRESS.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from Hon. ISAAC HILL, written about the close of the last session of Congress, to the Democratic Republicans of Concord, N. H. We invite attention to the extracts which follow, and which show us in a clear light some of the prominent movements of the Bank's attorneys in Congress. Now that excitement is past, let candid men say, if they can, that this exposition is untrue—let them, if they can, approve the unprincipled course of the majority of the Senate.—Ago.

EXTRACTS.

The Bank's power in Congress. Its object, and the means used to accomplish it.

"This Bank of the U. S. ever since its application for re-charter, made at the first session of the last Congress, has been identified with the existence of a political party. As the party has done every thing for the Bank, so has the Bank put forth its whole strength to sustain the party. Its operations and partnership with members of Congress, seem scarcely to have been diminished. It is well known that the most astute advocates for the Bank on the floor of either House of Congress have been or continued to be the paid servants and attorneys of the Bank; it is well known that others, some of whom have notoriously misrepresented the wishes of their constituents, who have changed their ground, and become bank advocates, have had such bank accommodations as were denied to those who were not partisans and friends of the Bank. In the whole course of legislation in the affairs of the Bank, a majority of the Senate of the U. States has been disposed without hesitation to vote whatever the Bank asked. When the act of re-charter passed two years ago, it is a matter of notoriety, that Nicholas Biddle stood by in the Capitol; and whatever modification or change was conceded by him—and all the concessions in that bill were the merest trifles—were at a moment adopted; and whatever he was disinclined to receive, was as readily rejected.

"Little, very little business of magnitude for the benefit of the country has been done by Congress at the session which is now about closing. The bitter contest that has been kept up during the greater part of seven months, has prevented the transaction of the usual business. This contest has been a struggle to ascertain whether the Bank or the People shall rule.

"Although the leaders of the opposition voluntarily placed the last Presidential election on the ground of Bank or no Bank, and were beaten by a large majority, it was nevertheless soon apparent, that though the Bank was routed, horse, foot and dragoons, the Bank was determined not to stay beat. The desperate resolution, in the course of a few months, seeing how faithfully a majority of both branches of Congress adhered to it after the rebuke of the People, was formed, to force a recharter through the pecuniary distress the Bank might bring on the People. The deposits of the public money were directed to be withheld full two months before this session of Congress commenced; and six weeks previous to that order, the Bank had passed its famous resolution, cutting up the system of exchange between the great commercial-marts at distant points of the Union. Yet up to that time no pecuniary distress had any where been felt. Although not felt, it has since become abundantly evident, that Nicholas Biddle knew very well how it might be produced. He knew about this time, from the change in the tariff, a double amount of duties must necessarily be paid. He had only to direct the curtailment of the bank debts, to produce the desirable scarcity of money; and in curtailing himself, he well knew how to compel the local banks to curtail too. The money which he drew in furnished him with the means of draining the last dollar of specie from the local banks. One simple circumstance goes to prove abundantly, that he premeditated the distress; and that is, his refusal, when the alarm was first raised, to enter into any arrangement with the local banks, by which the usual accommodations might be continued. It is vain at this day, to say that the U. S. Bank was obliged to make curtailments to the extent and at the time it did—for beyond six millions of specie, on the confession of Mr. Biddle himself, its ten or twelve millions was entire surplusage.

"Mr. Biddle had seen panics before—he had been informed how panics were raised and allayed in England; and the means of raising a panic here were soon put in operation. It was all the time remarkable to see how the bank and the opposition members of Congress played into each others hands. Was any portion of the country in the vicinity of a bank, in a state of prosperity, that should be worthy of mentioning on the floor of either house, the distress in that portion was instantly predicted, and the bank immediately proceeds in curtailments so as to make money scarce. While the Bank is making a run upon the local banks in the State of New York, a furious onset upon the credit of those banks is made and kept up for weeks by the leaders of the bank party in the Senate. When it becomes necessary to produce the greatest effect on Congress, orders come from Mr. Biddle to collect the balances in his favor due from the local banks in the District of Columbia; and four of those banks, 'amicably if they can, forcibly if they must,' close their doors, and refuse to meet their obligations. To operate on the elections, after one or more banks at Baltimore, which have been rotten at the foundation for years have stopped, stories manufactured by members of Congress at this point, are sent through western Virginia, at the moment the elections are taking place, that the principal bank of that State had also suspended payments. This story is believed just so long and no longer than is necessary to produce the desired effect."

"The history of the Senate for the session now about to be closed, would present but little variety; tell what took place on one day and you have a good idea of what has generally occurred on each and every day. There has been a continued effort to create and keep up excitement among the people—a constant attempt to 'fan the embers.' The principal and most efficient panic makers, have been a Senator from Kentucky, and a Senator from Massachusetts. Never did attorneys in any cause labor more zealously for their clients, than these gentlemen have labored for the bank of the United States; if the tale has been measured by the extent of the exertion, the gentlemen must have received quite as large amounts as the most eminent counsellors have received in any service; if their only incentive to action was what they believed to be the public good, then must the gentlemen be a vast deal more disinterested than the public had ever supposed them to be. But not these Senators alone should claim the exclusive credit; there are others who have had no less zeal, although the most of them have fallen short of their ability. The Senators from Maine, New Jersey and Ohio, who have refused to be instructed by their respective State Legislatures, have advocated the cause of the bank with scarcely less zeal than the two gentlemen before named.—Other Senators have convinced all lookers on, that 'no consummation was more devoutly to be wished' than that the Bank should triumph over its enemies.

"The great effort in the Senate seems constantly to have been directed to the operation upon public opinion. The party acting in opposition has always found that it always flourished better when the people were in distress, than when they were in a state of prosperity; and accordingly it was the interest of the party, the more effectually to operate for itself and for the bank, to create as much distress as possible, and to magnify that distress as far beyond the reality as those restrained by no other scruples than policy would dictate, might dare go. The effort, aided by the operations of the bank itself, has been in a degree successful. Panics have been got up. Party spirit has partially succeeded in creating the impression that it was the change of the deposits and not the premeditated designs of the Bank that produced this difficulty—when it is most evident that at any time under a highly extended credit system of business, the bank might cause just such a degree of pecuniary suffering in the commercial community as it should choose to inflict."

The post office Department. Machinery of Investigating Committees.

"The Post Office committee, consisting of three opposition and two administration men, two of the former of whom, at least, were known to be most embittered partisans, and the department itself, was manifestly so packed and arranged, as to be able, in the present known condition of the department, to throw about it suspicions not simply of imprudent management in its fiscal concerns, but of 'profligacy, and even of fraud. All this was evidently premeditated for political effect. After several months of secret and ex-parte scrutiny, in which the committee brought to their aid two persons who had been dismissed from the department, to hunt up discrepancies and irregularities, it is remarkable that in every case where an opportunity has been given, a satisfactory explanation has been made; that all charges of corruption and political favoritism have been amply rebutted. I do not doubt myself, that Maj. Barry will be able to make a triumphant defence against the corruption and fraud which have been charged on him by a majority of the committee. It is, however, certainly the fault of the department that it has been obliged to borrow money, and is still behind in its payments: it has by law no authority to borrow money. The necessity of the case can only be pleaded in justification. The greatly extended facilities and improvements to the mails in every section of the country, (which facilities have been urged on the department by many of the members of Congress,) and the allowances made to contractors for these facilities and improvements, have gradually advanced upon the receipts until it hath become apparent that the department could not go on without borrowing money.

"It is complained of the post Master General, that he did not at once inform Congress of the necessities of the department, as soon as he ascertained it. May be answered, that he never considered the department in that condition that it would not be able to extricate itself without the aid of Congress. And now that all the facts have been ascertained, and Congress have been in session seven months, what has the Committee of the Senate done to aid the department? Far from assisting, that Committee has thrown every embarrassment in its way—it has decried the credit of the department, and taken those measures which, if it were possible, would at once stop every mail in the United States. There is no doubt in my mind; that the department will go on, even though it shall be subject during the recess of Congress to the inquiry of the Committee and of the discarded gentleman who the Committee has called to its aid. The department has no other alternative, but to curtail its facilities and improvements in every part of the country. Let the improvements be placed back to the point where they stood two years ago; and the surplus in one year's time, will probably equal the whole present amount of deficiency. It has been hinted that the Post Master General will resort to this retrenchment as the sure way of establishing the credit of the department. I would myself be much better satisfied to see the credit and character of the department re-established in this way, than to see itself, like the luckless city of Washington, which has become bankrupt from relying on Treasury paper, or like those 'great national works,' the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, or Cumberland road, who ask millions of the public to be able to go on at all; I would be better satisfied to see the department relying on itself, even if it restricted its accommodations, than to see it hereafter become the miserable dependent on the public treasury, obliged to beg annually from Congress an appropriation for its existence.

"It is true the department has not been well treated by Congress, and especially by the opposition ascendant in the Senate, whose Committee it has now to encounter as well in the recess as during the sitting of Congress. The

carriage of extra pamphlets published at the expense of the bank during the present year and ranked by members of Congress, if paid for at common pamphlet postage, would yield the department from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. The thirty thousand Post Office Reports franked by members of the Senate, charged as pamphlet postage, would yield about fifteen thousand dollars; and this makes the expense of that book-printing and circulating, exceed thirty thousand dollars. Suppose the committee in the recess shall carry out its labors—employ aids and clerks at five to eight dollars a day; sent to different parts of the country for witnesses and pay them Congress prices—bring out a pamphlet once a month of the size of that just published—print and circulate it at the public expense; how many such committees would it require to expend an amount equal to the whole deficiency of the Post Office Department?

"At the instant I am writing, it is contemplated that three of the party committee of the Senate are to sit during the recess, besides a Post Office committee of the House of Representatives, designed, not very wisely according to my belief, to counteract the committee of the Senate. It is very convenient for gentleman Senators who have not much to do at home, to stay abroad and receive their eight dollars a day, and pay for travel during the recess; and if they can continue to frunk bank pamphlets the year round, and carry on other important electioneering operations at a time when the bank is compassing earth and hell to make proselytes, so as to obtain a majority in the next Congress, so much the better for them. Mr. Southard, who is not well satisfied with his treatment in New Jersey, but is much better pleased with Washington, takes the place of Mr. Clayton on the Post Office Committee; and thus arranged, that committee is to commence operations at the city of Washington. Mr. Webster and some of his colleagues of the finance committee will be near the object of their affection at Philadelphia; they are, in "unity, peace and concord," to examine Nicholas Biddle and the bank during the recess—they are to have free access to the "books and proceedings" of that institution; and as often as they are wanted to operate on the public opinion, their reports will be published and spread far and wide. Mr. Poinsett also has been sent to examine corruption and wickedness in the several land offices at the West; and to ferret out the offenders no other than Mr. P. himself does the Senate deem competent. He would travel towards his offended constituents during the present summer, and to show that he has power in the recess to cause a trembling among the Registers and Receivers in Mississippi and elsewhere, he will flourish over their heads his commission of grand inquisitor from the Senate of the United States. Besides he will get his eight dollars a day, and a like sum for every twenty miles travel, and this too while attending to his own concerns.—These committees, it is very manifest, are to be set to work, not more for the convenience of the gentlemen who constitute them, than to enable the political party to which a majority of the committee belong to have all the advantages of their exertions: their operations are intended for political effect previous to the ensuing fall elections."

Appropriations. Profligate expenditure of money by the Senate.

"The appropriations of the present session of Congress amount to TWENTY TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—a sum that may well startle the friends of cheap government throughout the Union. Over this expenditure the President of the United States can have no other control, than to see the laws are faithfully executed, and that the money is economically expended. The opposition have frequently asked, 'where is the Treasury?' It is in a place where they could put their hands on it, how happens it that they vote away millions to be expended in paying the debts of the District of Columbia—in improving the streets and grounds of the capitol—in building bridges, roads and canals—in erecting fortifications—in clearing out harbours and constructing breakwaters? Is it not their votes that have given jobs to pet printers of the opposition, the lowest estimate of one of which, voted the last year, is three hundred thousand dollars? The Secretary of the Senate informs me, that the ordinary contingent expenses, (principally for printing,) have been about fifteen thousand dollars annually; but that for this session of the Senate they will exceed SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! This enormous increase is made principally for the support and benefit of Duff Green. To bring this matter about, the printer of the Senate who has a privilege on the floor, is frequently to be seen about the seats of members; and no convenient opportunity is suffered to pass, in which a motion or a resolution to print an extra number of copies of some document or work for the use of the Senate is not introduced."

"I have watched the course which things take in the Senate, for the last three years; and I am compelled to say, that I scarcely recollect any project for spending the public money that has been proposed, which has not been supported by a majority of the party opposing the President. It has been of little use to attempt to oppose these projects, when the Senate was in vein of the generosity; and especially when the subjects to be benefited by it were their own friends. I have known some of the leading gentlemen from sheer kindness, after a committee had investigated some claim or request for a grant of money and reported generously in favor of a petition, more graciously to add an additional sum, and triumphantly carry the motion."

Rejections by the Senate.

"Before closing this letter, I would advert

to the rejections of several conspicuous gentlemen nominated for office by the President. Until the present opposition obtained a majority of the Senate, it had been considered a matter of course to consult the wishes of the President alone in this selection of Cabinet officers—it had not been supposed that the Senate, confessedly not representing the public sentiments, should prescribe to a Chief Magistrate representing a vast majority of the nation which elected him, terms as to the opinions of his own counsellors and advisers.

Roger B. Taney, a man as irreproachable in private life, as he is unsurpassed in qualifications for any public position in which he might be placed, the second day after his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, has been rejected by the Senate.—And Andrew Stevenson, who for the last seven years had presided over the House of Representatives with not less approbation than any man who had ever sustained the same office—a man no less amiable in social life than he was prompt and able in the discharge of every public duty—has also been rejected; both of these gentlemen within the last few days. These men have been prescribed merely for elevating opinions adverse to the majority of the Senate of the United States in relation to the Bank. Madness alone could impute to such men, when those who had the power to reject knew that their rejection could not prevent others with opinions alike obnoxious from supplying their places."

From the Washington Globe. IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. THE BANK AGAINST THE TREASURY. Bank of the United States, July 8th, 1834.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d inst. requesting that the dividend on the stock of the Bank owned by the United States, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the office of this bank in Washington, which was this morning submitted to the board of directors. At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the cashier of that office, dated the 2d inst. containing the final refusal of the treasury to allow the claim of the bank for damages on the protested bill upon the French Government.

After due consideration of the contents of these communications, I am instructed by the board of directors to inform you, that from the dividend payable on the 17th of this month there will be deducted the amount due to the bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government—and that the remainder would be placed to the credit of the treasurer in the office at Washington, in conformity to your request.

I am further instructed to say, that this course is adopted by the board of directors, not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only mode of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tribunals. To procure that decision, the board will give every facility in their power—and if there is any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable to you, any suggestion by you for that purpose will be received with prompt and respectful consideration of the board of directors. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, Pres't.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Bank of the United States, July 8th, 1834.

SIR: I had this day the honor of informing you that the board of directors would deduct from the dividend payable to the United States, on the 17th of this month, the amount due to the Bank on account of damages on the bill of exchange on the French Government.

I am instructed to apprise you at the same time that in thus enforcing their right in this particular case they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the Government, and they more especially wish it understood, that they do not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds, for the use of which the Bank had paid a valuable consideration. That claim is reserved in full force, to be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, Pres't.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Treasury Department, July 14, 1834.

SIR: Your two communications under date of the 8th inst. have been received. The course pursued by the Bank over which you preside, in determining to withhold a portion of the dividends due on the stock of the United States, has excited much surprise in this Department, and, at the present time, is more to be regretted, as Congress is not in session to provide for the deficiency thus caused in the estimated revenue from the bank stock the present year.

The claim for damages on the bill of exchange drawn upon France, to answer which it is stated that payment of part of the dividends is now refused, was disallowed by this Department before the two last dividends were passed to the credit of the Treasury, and some months before the recent session of Congress commenced. Consequently, it was presumed that the claim, if not abandoned, would be presented and pursued before that body, in the manner usual with claims against the United States; their firm men or to fall. While in other quar-

ters, and under timid advisers, it might have been left best to elect a moderate, clever man, to their cause and their principles, the Bank and a Bank, and the unyielding opponent of the whole stock holding aristocracy of the country. We repeat the election in Cumberland and in Maine, are glorious examples to the democracy of the country,—such as we hope to see universally imitated, and always sustained.

Mr. Sprague, who has misrepresented Me. in the United States Senate, and who is one of those Senators who voted against the administration on all its measures, has had his political course tested and tried. He has been before the abused people of his State, and they have passed a verdict of condemnation against him. He and his friends placed his election distinctly on that ground, and the freemen of Maine by a majority against him of about six thousand have condemned his course. Will Peleg Sprague continue any longer to misrepresent the people of that State? And if so there any one to justify it? The abuse of delegated powers on the part of Senators—and their open violation of the known sentiments of the people whom they represent are striking at the root of our institutions, and tracing away the very foundations of American liberty. This evil must be corrected. The democracy of Maine has triumphed over open and secret enemies, foreign influence, abused power and violated duty.—[Hayford Times.]

Political, like religious, conversions, to be effectual, should not be the work of zeal and passion, but be brought about by the aid of reason, and the slow, but sure process, of experience. Neither do we think that in all cases, it is desirable to convert a politician. There are many who will injure any cause that has the misfortune of their aid; and we should take especial care, before we admit a convert into the ranks of our party, to ascertain whether he had not been a greater injury than benefit to the party he had abandoned. It is of more importance to a party to have men of integrity and talents, than to have superfluous numbers, that possess neither character nor abilities. And it is the boast of our country, that integrity will always outweigh talents. There are men of abilities enough in any State in the Union to fill the Presidential chair; but we cannot always trust to their integrity. Let it be our duty at all times to value this sterling virtue above rubies. It should be esteemed, by every true patriot, a gem of the most value in the whole political cabinet.—Bos. States.

We commend the following article from the Globe to the particular attention of our readers. No department of the Government has been so outrageously abused, as the General Post Office, and in none have greater exertions been made to serve and accommodate the public. The reader will see, in the following extract, the success of the measures that have been adopted upon it for the recent necessary abatement of its too extensive arrangements.

MAINE ELECTION. It is now admitted that the late election of Governor of Maine was a triumph for the Democracy. The result was the result of the most energetic and successful efforts of the Democracy. In addition to the efforts of the federal party, which in that State have always been powerful, the aristocracy of Massachusetts were interfering, and worse than all, there was a rotten and worthless faction of trimmers and office hunters who ultimately combined with the enemy to overthrow the democracy of that State. At first the efforts of these twaddling gentlemen were cautious—they claimed to be the true friends of the President, but they did not approve of taking such uncompromising ground as was pursued by Frank Smith, and the decided men. It was necessary, they said, that there should be a little bending and trimming—more moderate men must be selected and more moderate measures adopted. Frank Smith had been a violent editor and taken too strong ground. He was hated by the federalists, and therefore his friends ought to desert him, or at least not think of him for any office. Dunlap was about as strong a politician as Smith, but they did not think proper to oppose him at the former election. The yielding to corruption is slow at first, and probably the error was not aware to them. To carry out their schemes, they established a journal in opposition to that old and uniformly democratic paper, the "Argus," which the better to deceive they called the "Jeffersonian." This miserable affair came out with strong promises and great assurances, after a few months began to waver, thought a Bank necessary, and that a moderate course must be adopted. It has ended with bleeding its fathers of their heart's blood, and in amalgamating with the enemy. The Jeffersonian faction set up Churchill in opposition to Frank Smith, and the federalists and they would present no candidates. Mr. Churchill was an old and uniform democrat, such as they liked, and had done nothing they disapproved and they would support him. He was a sort of Noyes Barber—that the federalists really thought a clever man, who would be about as good for them as one of their own folks, and they could make ten times the use of him, for through him they could defeat Frank Smith, Dunlap and the Portland regency. But the Democrats of Maine were not so easily duped as their brethren in some other States. They saw through federal policy, and raddling treachery, and spurned Churchill and his trainings, shuffling associates, together with the whole Massachusetts squad, that had attempted to control the honest and independent course—to sustain their firm men or to fall. While in other quar-

ters, and under timid advisers, it might have been left best to elect a moderate, clever man, to their cause and their principles, the Bank and a Bank, and the unyielding opponent of the whole stock holding aristocracy of the country. We repeat the election in Cumberland and in Maine, are glorious examples to the democracy of the country,—such as we hope to see universally imitated, and always sustained.

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MAIL RETRENCHMENT.

We have lately seen complaints, in some of the opposition journals, of the retrenchment of mail service, which the Postmaster General has been ordering at different points in the United States. Are those who make these complaints aware, that they are entirely indebted for this favor to the course pursued by the United States Senate towards the Post Office Department? If not, a brief statement will be sufficient to show it.

During the last war, and for some time subsequent, a revenue was raised from the Post Office Department for the general support of Government. But as soon as the Treasury was relieved from the embarrassments of that crisis, it became unnecessary to continue this tax upon correspondence for the purpose of general revenue, and the rates of postage were accordingly reduced by law. The policy, thus marked out for the Department was to expend the whole amount of its receipts upon the transportation of the mail—a policy loudly called for by the wants and demands of the periods in the administration of the Department, as for instance, at the time of putting in operation the laws enacted by Congress, for the creation of new post routes, and of making corresponding improvements and extension on the old routes, it was found, that the current receipts of Department were inadequate to the current expenditures, and an anticipation of its future proceeds was resorted to. This was done by Mr. McLennan, and by him recommended as a proper course of administering the Department, to his successor. Mr. Barry has followed the example and advice, in liberal and enterprising spirit. He has met the wants and wishes of the People in every quarter of the Union with mail facilities; and in the short space of five years, nearly doubled the amount of mail accommodations in the United States. The consequence of this anticipating the revenues of the Department has been, that a debt which commenced accruing as far back as in Mr. McLennan's administration, a portion of which had, until lately, been out of view, on account of the defective manner in which the books had been kept, has accumulated against the Department. The majority of the Senate's committee very fallaciously estimated at \$800,000 the minority of the committee, with a better disposition to arrive at the truth report it to be about \$300,000 dollars. It should be borne in mind, that this debt was incurred for the benefit of the People, and that they have had the full equivalent of it in the greatly increased extent of mail advantages.

To aid the Post Master General to discharge this debt, and at the same time to keep up all the existing mail accommodations, the minority of the committee proposed to the Senate in their report, to authorize a loan from the Treasury of 450,000 dollars, out of moneys heretofore paid into it by the Post Office Department, to be repaid in three instalments, the last on the 3d March, 1837. This proposition of Mr. Grundy found no favor, however, with the majority of the Senate. The leading members of the opposition declared, in debate, their strong repugnance to it, and refused to act upon the suggestion. Let it be observed, that at this time they were assuming the loans made by the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the construction of their canal, not by a mere loan, but by an actual payment out of the Treasury of the large sums of interest due to the brokers in Holland. But they refused to take any step for the purpose of continuing those mail improvements which the People had obtained from the Department, but of which the latter had not the means, from its resources, sufficient to defray the expense; and through the report of their committee, condemned some of the most important of these improvements—such as the increased expedition of the mail to the Western States, through Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and the daily mail to New Orleans. The inevitable consequence was, that the Postmaster General was forced to withdraw a portion of this mail service, and to enter upon a course of retrenchment that will bring the expense of mail transportation within the means of payment that he has in hand.

Those who have enjoyed the mail advantages which are now withdrawn, cannot fail to understand that their misfortune consists in the circumstance of the Senate of United States being under the control of the opposition—that its majority is composed of men, who, in defence of the general sense of the nation, and of the special instructions of their constituents, in some instances, are exerting their utmost powers to embarrass the operations of the Government, and who are not checked in their course by any considerations of inconvenience or injury, that the People may suffer in consequence.—They have strove to their utmost to prostrate the Post Office Department. Witness their numerous efforts to reduce the rate of postage of newspapers and magazines for the benefit of monopolizing publishers in the large cities, when they knew that the resources of the Department were already inadequate, and the mails were breaking down under their excessive weight; their profuse and impudent recommendation of improvements, and their subsequent condemnation of the Department for granting them; the abuse of the franking privilege; and their efforts, through the misrepresentations of the Evening report, and other falsehoods multiplied without end, to excite disobedience among contractors, and distrust throughout the community. They fondly hoped, through the agency of this multifarious and merciless assault, to bring about, on the eve of the Elections, a total stoppage of the mail—so that the Bank could operate among the People in another new capacity, that of conveying intelligence, as printing and publishing it, at the expense of the People's money in her vaults. But to their great disappointment, the mails continue in operation with a regularity and skill that has never been surpassed; and at the same time the Postmaster General has made extensive progress in a deliberate and cautious retrenchment of that portion of the mail service which can be withdrawn with the least inconvenience to the community. It is gratifying to know that he can do this to an extent that will relieve his Department of its indebtedness, and still retain in successful operation a vastly greater amount of mail accommodation, than what the public enjoyed when he came into office.—Globe.

BANGOR, SEPT. 24. [Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.] You are prepared probably, by the accounts which travellers generally have circulated respecting this emporium of Down East, to hear a glowing description of it from me. It is indeed a curiosity—a specimen, such as all the country beside scarcely can show, of genuine Northern enterprise, energy, thrifty, fact, and every think else in a word which goes to make up what we understand by Yankeeism. The place has grown up like Jonah's gourd, as it were in a night. Thirty years ago there was hardly an inhabitable house on the whole plantation, and the first lawyer who had ever entered the Penobscot country, was about that time erecting his own office with his own hands. In 1820, the population was only some twelve hundred. In 1830, it had increased to 2600; giving a ratio of advance perhaps equalled by not more than one other place in New England during the same period. But since that census, the march has been still more rapid. An estimate taken about a year since, I believe, gave an amount of 4500, and some say two, have been added to that number within about a twelve-month. The vote, at the last election here, was not far from 1450, while at Portland, where the excitement was unparalleled, it was only one third greater. The population of that city being say, 15,000, that of Bangor should be 10,000, and that it in fact only 6 or 9,000, must be accounted for by the vast overpopulation of the population here which is made up of young men—to the laborers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, adventurers, and almost every thing else—men who have come together within these few years, from all quarters of the country. The society, indeed, is completely sui generis—a curiosity—the most miscellaneous and heterogeneous to be found anywhere on the face of the continent, excepting

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only that it is chiefly American, and in a large degree Yankee. One other fact may illustrate a little more the character of the place.—There are thirty eight lawyers here—while I write, I mean, for I will not warrant that there shall not be fifty tomorrow—that is, about one to every one hundred and fifty inhabitants. In Massachusetts perhaps the proportion is one thousand; in Boston, possibly one to four or five hundred; but no place, of size equal to that of Bangor, in this country, indeed in any other, can furnish such an army of attorneys. The thirteen doctors stand no chance at all in such a rush of writ makers, especially since they have had no cholera here, nor even the slightest touch of the small pox or yellow fever—nothing but legislation, litigation, and lumberation.

I remark that the society is heterogeneous. There is no *esprit de corps*; or perhaps I should say, no *genius loci*—no Bangorism. It is only a collection of Yankee Ismaelites—every man fighting on his own hook, and only mingling with his neighbors, or with some of them accidentally, as he happens to find the capacity in them to help him push forward some enterprise in which he has taken or wishes to take stock—a canal to Rutland Pond, for a railroad to Orono, a new hotel, or a new meeting house, or a new steamboat. The best hotel in the State, to say the least—a perfect Tremont—has been put up since I was here last year. So has one of the largest Churches. So has a new bridge. The latter, by the way, is the most public spirited thing of the kind I have seen—done by two merchants, Messrs Smith. Private spirit abounds here, as will elsewhere, so amply, that it needs no record or eulogy? but an instance of a different character, so honorable as this, is too much one of the wonders of the times to be passed without a compliment.

The Executive Council of the State adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet again on the 15th October.—William D. Williamson of Bangor, was appointed Bank Commissioner, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ware. Benj. Wales of Hallowell, was appointed County Commissioner for Kennebec, in place of Asaph R. Nicholas resigned.

At the late session of the Governor and Council, William Emerson of Bangor, Edward Kavanaugh of Newcastle, and James Irish of Gorham, were appointed Commissioners of Internal Improvements, under the act of the legislature passed at the last session.

Death of William H. Crawford.—The Georgia papers of the 19th ult. announce the death of Mr. Crawford, at the house of a friend near Elberton, while on his way to attend a circuit of the Superior Court. Mr. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Monroe, and was the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1824.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, OCTOBER 7, 1834.

Our readers are well aware that almost the whole of the last session of Congress, was occupied on the Bank question and the removal of the deposits. The whole power of the Bank was exerted, and the efforts of its immediate servants in Congress were seconded by an attack upon the credit and resources of the country.—Prophetic speeches of distress and ruin produced in the commercial world the effect which they foretold. These were re-echoed by memorials and petitions from the hirings of the Bank, with whom were sometimes joined the victims of their nefarious schemes. A panic to some extent pervaded the country, and so confident had the Bank champions become of their power to crush the spirit of the people and control the measures of the government, that they publicly, and on the floor of Congress boasted that the administration must retract its steps. They even declared that Congress would not adjourn until the deposits were restored and the Bank rechartered. It was publicly declared that the removal of the deposits, or in other words, opposition to the Bank, was the only unpardonable sin of the present administration. Though they had heretofore accused the President of every crime which could unfit him to be the ruler of a free people, yet all would be forgiven if he would but fall down and worship the golden image which they had set up—If he would but yield to the demands and dictation of the Bank. Fortunately for the liberty and prosperity of the country, they found him inflexible, determined to maintain the rights and independence of the people until they could come themselves to the rescue. Then it was that the minions of the Bank began to despair. They knew by sad experience that though press and individuals could be purchased, yet the democracy of the country were incorruptible.—They no longer determined to continue in session until the voice and votes of the people drove them from the seats they degraded; but in all the hopelessness of anticipated defeat they consented to an adjournment and returned to those whom they had injured and insulted. But still with the recklessness of desperation they determined to fight even against hope. The aristocracy and Bank dependents received those who had distinguished themselves as its tools, with feasts and processions, and loaded with insults and abuse those who had dared to defend the rights of the people from the usurpations of a moneyed faction. The officers and money of the Bank were conspicuous in all these proceedings.—The democracy scorned to imitate the example thus set before them, with a magnanimity worthy of all praise, they stooped not to retaliate the insults they received. The elections in the mean time were rapidly approaching, and however much our opponents may despise and condemn the people at other times, they find it necessary to court their assistance then. They found themselves obliged to pay some deference to their wishes and prejudices, and were compelled for a time at least to disavow all allegiance to the Bank—to admit that the recharter for which they had been so earnestly contending during the whole of the past year was a matter of indifference, and that their first wish was to get into power. There cannot be a more direct admission of the unpopularity of the Bank than the fact that its best friends and themselves obliged, before the people, to deny all connection with it, and to disclaim any deep solicitude for its recharter. The federalists of this State attempt now to account for their defeat by saying that they were falsely accused of being the friends of the Bank. Yet notwithstanding this disclaimer, there is not a paper that dares raise its voice against the Bank, or expose its intrigues to the people. Should an editor be bold enough to do it he would be denounced as a democrat.

BANK CORRESPONDENCE. We publish in this day's paper the correspondence between the President of the U. S. Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury. The importance of this transaction will call the attention of our readers without any comments of ours. In this new attitude towards power, the people will see fresh evidence of the disposition and intention of the Bank to control the government of the country. They dared not submit their claim to the decision of Congress. Or perhaps they rather chose to manifest their contempt for the government by seizing upon the public money and converting it to its own use. And yet this is the institution which seeks of Congress a recharter. This is the power Mr. Sprague obeys in preference to the Legislature of the State of Maine.

The opposition are complaining lustily of the curtailment of the mail facilities. Their papers for six months past have been filled with denunciations and abuse of the Postmaster General for having anticipated the revenues of the department, for the accommodation of the public. And now that in order to remove all cause of complaint, he has reduced the expenses to the income, the federalists are more outrageous than ever. It would be folly to attempt the pleasure or satisfy them.

A Term of the Supreme Court will be held at this place next week, and a Probate Court at the Probate office on the 3d Tuesday of October.

At the Court of Common Pleas recently holden here, Mr. George W. Robinson of Augusta, was admitted to practice as an attorney by said Court.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen of the Oxford Bar, held at the Court Room, on Wednesday evening, of the Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Sept. A. D. 1834.

The following Resolutions were offered by Bro. Samuel F. Brown of Buckfield.

Resolved, That the Members of this Bar feel deeply their affliction, occasioned by the loss of our late brother, William King Porter, Esq. whose recent death brings with it recollections of his many virtues, revived and enlivened by the melancholy fact that they are no more to be realized but in sad, though sweet remembrance; and that strict integrity, sound discretion, correctness of judgment, and faithfulness in duty, have seldom been so fully united with benevolence and liberality in one individual as they were in brother Porter.

Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with the widow of the deceased and her fatherless children, and other relatives, in their affliction and would unitedly commend them to our only Source of unfailing reconciliation, the consolations of the Christian Religion—resting in hope and in faith, that we all may resume the sweet society we have lost, in another and better life.

Voted, That the foregoing Resolutions be adopted, and that a copy thereof be signed by the President pro. tem. of the Bar, and forwarded to the widow of our deceased brother Porter, and that it be published in the news papers.

LEVI WHITMAN, { President pro. tem.
of the Oxford Bar.
CHARLES WHITMAN, { Secretary.

MARRIED.
In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Mr. Samuel Putnam, of Mexico, to Mrs. Sylvia Bisbee of this town.

DIED.
In Parkman, the 23d of August, Mrs. Sally wife of Mr. Arratus Smith, aged 34 years.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1, 1834.
Hudson Bailey, 3; Tilden Bartlett, Alden Besse, Colebee Besse, Chauncey Bonney, David Brooks, Washington Buck, Timothy J. Carter, David Clifford, Silas Coburn, Moses Crafts, Ebenezer Cushman, John Daniels, William H. Dearing, Reuben Favor, Peter Flood, Isaac Frost, Jr. Henry Gosson, Thomas Haskell, George King, James Lebaron, Abigail LeBarre, Heprabiah V. Mann, Moses Merrill, Overseers of the Poor of Paris, Ebenezer Poor, Fanny Rawson, Nathan Ryerson, James Starr, Simon S. Stevens, Sarah Sturtevant, John Swift, Samuel Tubbs, Thomas Webster, Jacob C. Woodman.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Postmaster.

Commissioner's Notice.
THE undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioner on the estate of William Mason, late of Turner, deceased, hereby give notice that three months are allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the 17th day of September, 1834, and that we shall be in session on the 24th day of October, and the 17th day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Inn of J. Gross the subscriber, in Turner, to receive and adjudge on the same.

SAM'L F. BROWN.
ISAAC GROSS.
September 29, 1834.

Notice!
WHEREAS my wife Britanna, has without cause, left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts whatever of her contracting after this date.

NAHUM D. MORSE.
Rumford, Oct. 1, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Lovewell, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Turner within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

On the Petition of AZOR BARRELL, Administrator of the estate of ISSACHAR LEAVITT late of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred seventy-six dollars and sixty cents, and that by a partial sale of the real estate the residue would be greatly injured, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

On the Petition of RICHARDSON named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, late of Wells, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Sarah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

On the Petition of BENJAMIN COBB Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH COBB late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their Session begun and holden at Paris, in and for said County on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1833.

THE undersigned respectfully representing, that a new County road is much needed, beginning near Col. Eben. Rawson's place, and running easterly and northerly along a valley, and then running northerly along a valley, until it strikes a road leading from Sumner to John Butterfield's; and that a further location of a county road is necessary, beginning at some convenient point on the road now leading from Sumner to John Butterfield's, and in said Paris, and thence in the most convenient direction to Washburn's Mills, in said Paris. The former location will accommodate the travel from the County of Oxford to the County of Kennebec, and is connected with the Sumner road—the latter will connect the County of Oxford with the County of Kennebec, and both are required for general public accommodation—and the undersigned pray that the same be located and established. They further pray that the petition of Owen Gunn of Kennebec, be continued until a decision be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 50 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the School-house near Doct. Asaph Kittridge's, in Paris, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M. when they will receive in view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing a copy of said petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said County of Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

To the County Commissioners of the County of Kennebec, now in session at Augusta, April Term, A. D. 1834.

THE undersigned respectfully representing that the public good requires that a road be located and established commencing at Cheney's mills, in Livermore in the County of Oxford; thence southerly and easterly near Joel Fuller's and Isaac Marston's, in said Livermore, and near Joseph Perkins in Fayette, in the County of Kennebec; thence to continue so as to reach the County road located by the County Commissioners near Amos Tilton's, in said Fayette. We pray you to view and locate a road on said route, making such deviations from the intermediate points and directions, such parts of roads as are now travelled, as you may think proper, and as in and about bound will ever vary.

Signed, **ELISIA PETTENGILL, & 140 others.**

STATE OF MAINE.
Kennebec, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1834.

On the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Walker's tavern, in Livermore, in said County of Oxford, on the sixth day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of the proceeding to view the route set forth in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and their witnesses will be had, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place, and purposes of said meeting, by causing a copy of said petition and of this Order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore and Fayette, and by posting up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Eastern Argus, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, all of said notices to be served, posted and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested, may attend and be heard, if they have cause.

Attest: **J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.**
A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.
Attest: **J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.**

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Woodstock
NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833.

Owners Names.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
East part of Woodstock				
Unknown	4	64	50	55 5
do. undivided	15	50	10	11
do.	21	100	50	55 5
do.	24	100	30	33 5
do.	25	100	17	18 5
do.	27	100	45	50
do.	39	100	20	22 5
do. half	51	50	25	28
do.	73	100	30	33 5
do.	77	100	50	55 5
Undivided 4th part	79	2	13	14
do. half	9	50	35	39
do.	96	100	50	55 5
do.	98	100	75	83
do.	102	100	8	109
do.	105	100	20	33 5
do.	106	100	15	17
do. undivided half	109	50	12	13
do.	110	100	25	28
do.	113	100	45	50
do.	116	100	30	33 5
West part of Woodstock.				
do.	38	19	17	18 5
do.	30	100	36	33 5
do.	65	100	50	55 5
Delinquent highway tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1832.				
Owners names unknown.				
do.	106	100	48	53
do. undivided half	109	50	15	16
do.	92	100	75	213
do.	77	100	48	237
do.	96	100	67	189
do.	4	64	50	141
do. undivided half	15	50	25	71
do.	113	100	60	469
do. undivided half	51	50	42	118 5
do.	27	100	67	189
do.	29	100	17	48
do.	21	100	80	256

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of January next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said 24th day of January, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNELL, Collector of Woodstock.
Woodstock, September 4, 1834 3w8

At a Court of Probate holden at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

On the petition of JOHN ROLF Administrator of the estate of JOHN ABBOT, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of **ISAAC MARSTON,** late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to **THEODORE MARSTON.** 3 w 6
Livermore, Sept. 15, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and Testament of **WILLIAM MORSE, Jr.** late of Waterville, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to **LEWIS JEWELL.** 3 w 6
Waterville, Sept. 15, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JACOBUS S. KEITH Administrator of the estate of **JACOBUS SIAW** late of Oxford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle immediately, or his demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

SAMUEL J. DURELL.
South Paris, Sept. 20, 1834. 3w6

NOTICE.
I HEREBY relinquish to my son Henry Frye Lovejoy his time, he being seventeen years of age, to act and trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

Attest: **Abel Chapman.** **JOHN W. LOVEJOY.**
Andover, May 3, 1834. mark 3w7

BICKNELL'S GEOGRAPHICAL CHART.
THE following recommendations will be sufficient to convince the public of the utility of this Chart.
From A. Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror, Portland, Dec. 6th, 1833.
Having been shown a Geographical Chart, in manuscript, prepared by Mr. William Bicknell, Jr. I cannot but regard it as an uncommonly ingenious device for communicating a knowledge of the most material parts of Geography.
The plan admits of great condensation of matter, and the proposed form of publishing will render it highly convenient for the study, or the counting room.
Extract from the Trumpet and Universalist Magazine, Boston, July 5, 1834.
"This Chart, stands approved as one of the easiest methods of teaching Geography which has yet been devised. It greatly abridges the labor of the instructor. Such a chart in a family is of essential service, for while it interests, it instructs the youthful mind."
Extract from the Boston Register, June 31, 1834.
"We have had this plan of whitening a most ingenious contrivance for exhibiting the outlines of Geography in the form of a chart. The teacher will find it an invaluable help in the examination of his classes; and it will be adapted for families, containing numerous maps, with illustrations."
Extract from the Essex Register, Salem, July 31.
"An ingenious and valuable Geographical Chart, prepared by Mr. Wm. Bicknell, of Hartford, Me. has just issued from the press at Boston. It is admirably designed to abridge the labor of instructors, and would be useful in families, as well as in places of business. By its aid the youthful mind can at once receive instruction in all the most important branches of geographical knowledge, and the man of business or the virtuoso science can speedily obtain all the information which without it would require the overhauling of several large volumes. We have seen high recommendations of this ingenious mode of communicating knowledge, from various respectable quarters, and we readily add our opinion that the author deserves the public patronage."
From Zion's Advocate, Portland, August 13, 1834.
"GEOGRAPHICAL CHART.—We offered some remarks a few weeks since commending geographical knowledge, and we have since examined a chart which seems to us highly adapted to the acquisition of this kind of knowledge. It is, we learn, the invention of Wm. Bicknell, Jr. of Hartford, in this State. It is peculiarly adapted to promote comparative Geography. If for example, you wish to learn the comparative representation of the several States in Congress, you have only to fix your eye on a particular point, and then a wheel on the back side of the map, and the representation of the several States will come up in succession. So if you wish to compare together the provisions made in the several States for education, you have only to fix your eye on another point, and turn the same wheel, and your object is accomplished. We hope the ingenious inventor may meet with adequate encouragement."
The above work will be sold by EDWARD E. BENNETT & Co., Abington, Mass. (And by their Agents in the principal towns in the United States.)
"One of the above Charts may be seen at this Office." is 6w 3

1000 Lambs
PELTS, wanted by A. ANDREWS & Co.
Paris August 2, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

On the petition of JOHN HARESEY Administrator of the estate of LUTHER BRETTE late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of **WILLIAM K. PORTER,** late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to **SOPHONIA PORTER.** 3 w 6
Turner, Sept. 18, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of **JAMES WHITE,** late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to **CHARLES WALKER.** 3 w 6
D'Arville, Sept. 16, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of **CHARLES WALKER** late of Congress in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, Esquire, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to **TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr.** 3 w 6
Rumford, Sept. 15, 1834.

Administrator's Sale.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a License from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 15th day of October next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Bean late of said Bethel, deceased, situated in said Bethel, as will produce the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased, and incidental charges of sale.

ELIUD BEAN, Administrator.
Bethel, Sept. 10, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.
THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HARRIS, at a great bargain. For information apply to **THOMAS CLARK, Esq.** of Paris, or to **CHAS. E. BARRETT, MARTIN GORE, WM. C. MITCHELL,** Assignees.
Portland, July 21, 1834. 4w 33

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be hereafter arrested or committed to prison, on mesne process founded on any contract made or entered into, or on any cause of action which shall have occurred after this Act shall take effect, or on any execution or legal process founded on any such contract or cause of action, except in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any Court, in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into, or cause of action which shall have accrued after this Act shall take effect, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, so to vary the form of the Execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of such debtor or debtors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in each County there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, three Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall possess such powers and be subject to such duties as is hereinafter provided in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors in any Execution, issued as aforesaid wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time apply to one of said Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall be forthwith to furnish each creditor or creditors with a notification to his debtor or debtors under the hand and seal of said Commissioners of Insolvency, which said notification shall be in the form following, to wit:—

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Sheriff of the said County of _____ or either of his Deputies, or _____, the Constables of the towns within the said county, or to any or either of them: Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are required to summon and give notice unto A. B., of D. in said county (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before me E. F., Esq. one of the Commissioners of Insolvency for the county aforesaid at my dwelling house in G., on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon then and there at the solicitation of E. F., of G., (addition) to disclose the actual state of his business affairs, & of all & every description of property of which he may be the owner or possessor either in severalty or in common with others, or in reversion or remainder together with a particular description thereof, and when and with whom the same is in keeping or deposit. And of this Writ, wit. your doings therein, you are to make a true return unto myself at or before the said _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____.

C. D. Commissioner of Insolvency. And it shall be the duty of the officer to whom said notification is delivered to make service and return of the same agreeably to the precept, which shall be made by giving an attested copy thereof in hand to said debtor, fourteen days, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of said debtor or twenty one days, at least before the time appointed for said debtor to disclose: for which service the officer shall receive the same fees as is now established by law for the service and return of a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the said debtor being notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear and make disclosure, and to make answer to such interrogations pertinent to the matter in issue, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their Attorney may propose in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justice of the same, or in case said debtor shall appear and comply with the foregoing requisition, all which shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner taking the same, and be signed and sworn to in his presence; and in case it shall appear to said Commissioners from the disclosure of said debtor, and other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such evidence, which shall also be reduced to writing by said Commissioner, that said debtor has not conducted honestly, without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment respecting his property, and that said debtor is able to satisfy said Execution, or any part thereof without the aid of property exempt by law from attachment and execution, then and in either case, until it shall further appear to said Commissioners, that the property thus fraudulently concealed and disposed of by said debtor, has, in fact, subsequently, and before the service of the notification, been applied to the payment of the bonafide debts of said debtor, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to order said debtor committed. And he shall issue his mittimus accordingly, directed to the keepers of the several Gaols, in their several counties, therein reciting the causes of said commitment, and the amount of debt and costs, for which he stands committed. And it shall be the duty of the keeper of said Gaol, to receive and keep said debtor, until he shall pay the amount for which he stands committed, together with the costs of commitment, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when the said debtor shall be committed, and it shall not appear in said mittimus, that there was a

personal service of the notification made upon the debtor, or that said debtor did appear, the keeper of the gaol shall release said debtor from imprisonment, on a said debtor's giving bond with surety or sureties in a sum equal to double the amount for which said debtor stands committed, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of Insolvency, conditional that within thirty days from said debtor's liberation from confinement he will cause his creditor or creditors, his or their Agent or Attorney to be legally served with notice to hear said debtor disclose before one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in the county where said debtor stands committed, as it is provided in this act, and conditional also that said debtor will at the time appointed in said notification appear and make disclosures aforesaid and then and there abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioner. Provided that either party may appeal from the decisions of said Commissioner as is provided in other cases in and by this act.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever in any disclosure, made before any Commissioner of Insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the execution debtor shall disclose, describe, and offer to his said creditor or creditors, the estate, real or personal, belonging to said debtor, and offer to said Commissioner, for the benefit of the creditor or creditors, a legal and sufficient transfer of the same and it shall appear to said Commissioner, that said property thus disclosed, described, and offered, is all the property which said debtor is possessed of, not exempted by law, from attachment and execution, and that said debtor has not conducted in the disposition of his property, dishonestly, with collusion, fraud and intentional concealment, as is supposed, in and by the fifth section of this Act, therefore, without the aid of property above described and offered, and not exempted by law from attachment and execution; and there be no appeal from such decision, said debtor shall forever after be exempted from any further examination and from making any other disclosure on that execution, or on any other execution issued on the same judgment or on any subsequent judgment founded thereon, under any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner before whom any disclosure shall be had as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn from time to time as the convenience of the parties and impartial justice shall require. And said Commissioners shall keep a true and correct record of their proceedings and preserve all disclosures and such other evidence as there may be in each case, and furnish the parties with true and certified copies of the same, whenever thereunto requested, for which they shall be entitled to receive the same fees as are allowed by law for like copies in other cases; and said Commissioners shall receive for a notification, fifty cents, for a mittimus, one dollar, for a subpoena, ten cents, for each day they shall be employed in receiving a disclosure, three dollars, which, together with the officer's fees for service of process, and the same travel and attendance to parties and their witness, as is now allowed by law, in the trial action, before a Justice of the Peace, shall be taxed for the prevailing party, in the same manner as costs are taxed. And said Commissioners shall have power to render judgment, issue execution thereon, accordingly. And said Commissioners shall have the same authority to compel the attendance of witnesses as is now possessed by Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That whenever a debtor shall disclose and transfer any property as is provided in and by the seventh section of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to convert the same into money in the manner he shall judge most beneficial for the parties interested, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of the creditor or creditors for whose use the same was disclosed and transferred—and the residue he shall deliver over to the debtor.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any execution creditor or creditors, or execution debtor who may be aggrieved at the decision of the said Commissioner on any disclosure made as provided by this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden within and for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on each appeal any other evidence relevant to the enquiry, and the party so appealing before such appeal shall be allowed shall recognize with sufficient surety or sureties to the adverse party on a reasonable sum to prosecute his appeal with effect and to pay such costs as may arise in the suits after said appeal, which costs shall be taxed for the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same Court, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon accordingly. And in all such cases a certified copy of the written examination before the Commissioners which it shall be the duty of the party appealing to produce with such evidence as either party may produce at the trial, shall be submitted to the Jury under the direction of the Court, who shall return a special verdict on the premises. And if by such verdict of the Jury it shall appear to said Court that said debtor has fraudulently conducted in the disposition of his property as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, or if it shall appear to said Court from the verdict aforesaid that said debtor has property or means of payment which he has disclosed, described and offered to said creditor or creditors as is contemplated in the sixth section of this Act, and which is not by law exempted from attachment and execution, it shall be the duty of the Court to do and perform in the premises, what is provided in the fifth section of this

Act, to be done and performed by the Commissioners of Insolvency, from whose decision the appeal was had. And in case it shall appear from the verdict aforesaid, that said debtor has not conducted fraudulently as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, and that he is unable to satisfy said Execution, and that he has no property which he has not disclosed, described and offered as aforesaid, not exempted by law from said attachment and execution, the judgment of said Court shall forever after operate as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, or to make any further disclosure on that execution, or any other execution issued on the same judgment, or any subsequent judgment founded thereon.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, contracted or disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate or any part thereof, directly or indirectly contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no debtor shall hereafter be arrested on mesne process in any action or suit founded on contract which shall be made or entered into or accrue after this Act shall take effect, unless the plaintiff or some other person shall make oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace, that the defendant or defendants named in the process is or are justly indebted to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall moreover make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the State, or remove his or their property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, which oath or affirmation shall be appended to said process, whereupon the said officer, executing the same shall take bail as was provided by the law passed one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, but the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oath or affirmation before the Court in which the said suit or action is instituted in such form as the Court may prescribe. And if the Court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record discharging said bail or surety from his or their suretyship, and said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall recover no costs in their said action.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever the creditor or creditors in any execution shall apply to a Commissioner of Insolvency for the notification to his, or their said debtor agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, and said creditor, or creditors, his or their Attorney, shall make oath before said Commissioner of Insolvency that he, or they, have reason to believe, and do believe that the said debtor is about to leave the State, and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Insolvency, so that the judgment of said Commissioners which obtained, cannot be enforced against said debtor, said Commissioners shall append a certificate of said oath, to said creditor or creditors execution, or executions, and the same shall run against the body of said creditor as heretofore; and said debtor shall be released from imprisonment on giving bond in double the amount of the execution or executions, conditioned that said debtor shall appear and make disclosure and abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioners:—Provided, That said debtor shall be first served with notice as provided in the fourth section of this Act before he shall be liable to be arrested on said execution or executions. And Provided Also, That when said debtor shall be arrested on execution, the Commissioner may enquire into the specifications of said oath, and in case said Commissioner is satisfied that the allegations in said oath are not justified by the facts in the case, he shall discharge the debtor and his sureties, from their bond or suretyship, and said creditor or creditors shall pay the expenses of said debtor's arrest and commitment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That when any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt on mesne process shall give bond to the creditor with one or more sureties approved by the creditors, or one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, said to be in the usual form of bail bonds on mesne process, which bond shall be returned by the keeper of the Gaol to the Court of Justice from the writ issued, the person thus imprisoned shall be released from confinement.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be committed on execution under the provisions of this Act he may petition the Court of Common Pleas in the County where he is imprisoned for a discharge from his imprisonment, and shall cause the same to be served upon the creditor or creditors named in the Execution upon which he was committed, or his Agent or Attornies, fourteen days at least, before the term of Court at which his petition shall be presented or entered, and that said petitioner may be fairly heard on his petition, the Court may on the hearing thereof, order him to be brought into Court for that purpose, and upon the hearing of said petition said Court shall have power to continue the same, should they adjudge the same expedient, or they may proceed to hear the parties touching the subject matter of the petition and discharge the petitioner from his imprisonment upon such terms and conditions as the Court in its discretion may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support

of other criminals, for the support of each debtor or committed to prison by virtue of this Act; to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Act passed March eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled 'An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of Honest debtors for Debt, be and the same are hereby repealed.'

The preceding Bill, having been read in both Branches was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Stoneham, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:—

Description of property with names of owners if known	No. of Lots	No. of Divisions	No. of Ranges	No. of Acres	Value	Tax
Land formerly known as Bachelor's Grant, Samuel McKee agent for Eben'r Fessenden.	7	1	6	100	125	1.25
	4	1	10	100	50	.50
	5	1	9	100	50	.50
	20			100	62	1.35
	22			100	40	.65
	23			100	50	.65
	25			100	40	.65
	26			100	40	.65
	27			100	40	.65
	28			100	40	.65
	30			100	50	.65
	31			100	50	.65
	32			100	50	.65
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	99			100	50	.65
	100			100	50	.65

Land formerly known as Fryburg Academy Grant—Zachariah McAllister agent for Gorham Parsons.

Also for Benj. Guile,

6	1	1	100	25	.46
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